

# Exhibit 1

1                   IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
2                   NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ALABAMA  
3                   SOUTHERN DIVISION

4     ALABAMA COALITION FOR                   CASE NO. 2:24-CV-01254-AMM  
5     IMMIGRANT JUSTICE; LEAGUE OF  
6     WOMEN VOTERS OF ALABAMA  
7     EDUCATION FUND; ALABAMA  
8     STATE CONFERENCE OF THE  
9     NAACP; ROALD HAZELHOFF;  
10    JAMES STROOP; CARMEL  
11    MICHELLE COE; and  
12    EMILY JORTNER,  
13                       Plaintiffs,

14                       v.

15    WES ALLEN, in his official  
16    Capacity as Alabama  
17    Secretary of State; STEVE  
18    MARHSALL, in his capacity as  
19    Alabama Attorney General;  
20    and JAN BENNETT, BARRY  
21    STEPHENSON, CINDY WILLIS  
22    THRASH, and SHEILA COX  
23    BARBUCK, in their official  
24    capacities as Chairs of  
25    Boards of Registrars of  
   Elmore, Jefferson, Lee,  
   and Marhsall Counties,

   Defendants.

   UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,                   CASE NO: 2:24-cv-01329-AMM  
   Plaintiff,

   v.

   STATE OF ALABAMA and WES  
   ALLEN, in his official  
   capacity as Alabama  
   Secretary of State,  
   Defendants.

**\*\* MOTION HEARING \*\***

   BEFORE THE HONORABLE ANNA MANASCO, UNITED STATES  
   DISTRICT JUDGE, at Birmingham, Alabama, on Wednesday, October  
   16, 2024, commencing at 10:10 a.m.

**APPEARANCES**

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FOR THE DEFENDANTS:

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Proceedings reported by stenographic court reporter, transcript produced using computer-aided transcription.

**Transcript prepared by:**  
Kelli M. Griffin, RPR, CSR  
Official Court Reporter

1 (Proceedings commenced at 10:10 a.m. in open court.)

2 THE COURT: All right. Good morning, everybody.

3 MR. FREEMAN: Good morning, Your Honor.

4 MR. DELHEIM: Good morning.

5 THE COURT: All right. While I get set up, let's take  
6 appearances.

7 Who do I have for the United States?

8 MR. FREEMAN: Dan Freeman on behalf of the United  
9 States.

10 MR. DELHEIM: Richard Delheim for the United States.

11 MS. SLATER: Kelli Slater for the United States.

12 THE COURT: All right. Good morning to all of you.

13 All right. Who do I have for the private plaintiffs?

14 MS. HUDDLESTON: Kathryn Huddleston from Campaign  
15 Legal Center, Your Honor. And with me are my colleagues,  
16 Danielle Lang, Kate Hamilton, and Shilpa Jindia.

17 MR. MCGUIRE: Good morning, Your Honor. Joseph  
18 McGuire for the private plaintiffs.

19 THE COURT: All right.

20 MS. COHEN: Good morning, Your Honor. Michelle Kanter  
21 Cohen from Fair Elections Center for the private plaintiffs.

22 THE COURT: Okay. Is that everybody? All right.

23 Good morning to all of you.

24 All right. Who do I have for the State defendants?

25 MR. OVERING: Robert Overing for State defendants.

1 MS. MESSICK: Misty Messick for the State defendants.

2 MR. WOODARD: Scott Woodard for State defendants.

3 THE COURT: All right. Good morning to all of you.

4 Okay. I appreciate everyone's diligent work yesterday and  
5 received all of the submissions and communications overnight,  
6 and so I am prepared to proceed this morning unless anybody has  
7 anything else we need to take up.

8 All right. Okay. These cases are before the Court on two  
9 motions to dismiss by the State defendants, a motion for a  
10 preliminary injunction by the United States, and a motion for  
11 preliminary injunction by the private plaintiffs.

12 The cases are presently consolidated, and at the hearing  
13 on some of the issues raised on the motions for a preliminary  
14 injunction yesterday, the Court received evidence and heard  
15 testimony from Mr. Clay Helms who serves as the Chief of Staff  
16 to the Alabama Secretary of State. At the Court's direction,  
17 the evidence and argument yesterday was to be limited to the  
18 issue of the 90-day provision. During the hearing, all parties  
19 agreed that testimony taken was admissible in both cases  
20 currently pending before the Court.

21 At the conclusion of the hearing yesterday, I shared my  
22 preliminary views of the evidence and argument and afforded the  
23 parties a final opportunity to resolve the matter overnight.  
24 The parties engaged in discussions but were not able to agree  
25 on a resolution.

1           So in connection with the forthcoming written order, the  
2 Court now makes the following findings of fact and conclusions  
3 of law. The Court emphasizes that what follows is limited to  
4 the issue of the 90-day provision. Federal law imposes a  
5 deadline for programs like the one currently before the Court  
6 and Secretary Allen's office blew the deadline for the 2024  
7 general election with real consequences for thousands of  
8 Alabamians who the Secretary now acknowledges are, in fact,  
9 legally entitled to vote. Accordingly, the Court will find  
10 that a preliminary injunction should issue and will not harm  
11 the State's ability to investigate and prosecute noncitizens  
12 who try to vote in Alabama.

13           At the present time, the Court will make no other findings  
14 or conclusions about any of the other issues in the cases. As  
15 to the preliminary injunction standard, the Court first finds  
16 that the United States is substantially likely to succeed on  
17 the merits of its claim that the Secretary of State violated  
18 the 90-day provision of the National Voter Registration Act of  
19 1993, 52 U.S.C. Section 20507(c) (2) (a). The Court's finding in  
20 this regard rests entirely on undisputed facts, testimony by  
21 Mr. Helms on behalf of Secretary Allen and the State of  
22 Alabama, and concessions by counsel for the State defendants.

23           The 90-day provision states that a state shall complete,  
24 not later than 90 days prior to the date of a primary or  
25 general election for federal office, any program, the purpose

1 of which is to systematically remove the names of ineligible  
2 voters from the official list of eligible voters.

3       The Court first turns to the issue whether the process  
4 undertaken by Secretary Allen's office was a program for  
5 purposes of the 90-day provision. Under controlling Eleventh  
6 Circuit precedent, the statutory term, "any program" has a  
7 broad meaning and encompasses programs of any kind. That's the  
8 Arcia case at page 1344.

9       In its closing argument, counsel for the State defendant  
10 stated his awareness of the discussion of the word "any" by the  
11 Eleventh Circuit in Arcia and stated that we're not fighting so  
12 much that this isn't a program. And consistent with that  
13 acknowledgment, the Court finds that Secretary Allen's  
14 announced process fits within the broad meaning based on a  
15 plain reading of the statute and Arcia. Because the program  
16 modified voter lists on a basis, other than registrant's  
17 request for removal, criminal conviction, or mental incapacity,  
18 or death, the program was subject to the 90-day provision under  
19 52 U.S.C. Section 20507(c) (2) (b). In deed, if the Secretary's  
20 process here is not a program within the meaning of the  
21 National Voter Registration Act, it's difficult for the Court  
22 to imagine what would qualify as a program.

23       The Court next turns to the question whether the program  
24 was completed 90 days before an election for federal office.  
25 Per Secretary Allen's August 13th, 2024 press release, which is

1 Doc. 49-1 in the CM/ECF record, the Court finds that the  
2 program at issue here was initiated 84 days prior to the  
3 general election to be held in 2024. The Court further finds  
4 that the program remains ongoing to this day, as reflected by  
5 multiple declarations from Mr. Helms detailing the actions his  
6 office has taken in recent days and weeks in connection with  
7 the program.

8 The State defendants conceded, at page 169 of the rough  
9 transcript yesterday, that the program was not completed  
10 outside the 90-day period. And in response to questions from  
11 the Court, Mr. Helms testified that the program would affect  
12 the upcoming 2024 general election. As to the issue whether  
13 the purpose of the program was to remove the names of  
14 ineligible voters from the official list of eligible voters,  
15 the Court finds Secretary Allen's August 13th, 2024 press  
16 release was titled "Secretary of State, Wes Allen, implements  
17 process to remove noncitizens registered to vote in Alabama."  
18 The Court finds that that press release stated that Secretary  
19 Allen is instructing the Board of Registrars in all 67 counties  
20 to immediately deactivate and initiate steps necessary to  
21 remove individuals who are not United States citizens.  
22 Mr. Helms testified yesterday that the Secretary stands behind  
23 that press release to this day, and he testified yesterday that  
24 the program has multiple purposes, one, for noncitizens to  
25 remove themselves and, two, for citizens to update their voter

1 information. In his deposition, Mr. Helms testified that the  
2 purpose was to remove noncitizens that were already on the  
3 rolls illegally and were potentially voting. That's Exhibit 46  
4 at page 74, line 18. Because the program targeted alleged  
5 noncitizens for ultimate removal from the voter registration  
6 list, and based on Mr. Helms's deposition testimony, the Court  
7 finds that the purpose of the program was to remove ineligible  
8 voters from the official list of eligible voters for purposes  
9 of the 90-day provision.

10 The Court now addresses the question whether the purpose  
11 of the program was to remove ineligible voters systematically.  
12 Mr. Helms testified that the basic methodology for creating the  
13 list of 3251 Alabamians was to take information on anyone who  
14 provided noncitizenship data to the Alabama Law Enforcement  
15 Agency or the Alabama Department of Labor and crosscheck it  
16 with the voter file. This methodology was also described by  
17 Secretary Allen's office in a letter to the Department of  
18 Justice on September 19th, 2024, which is at Doc. 49-7 in the  
19 record. Voter removal programs based on mass computerized  
20 database matching, such as what is done here or what was done  
21 here, are systematic programs under controlling Eleventh  
22 Circuit precedent. That's at page 1344 of the Arcia case.

23 Additionally, Mr. Helms testified that he understood that  
24 in any process using data, you're going to have the potential  
25 for false positives for other issues. And this testimony

1 indicates that Mr. Helms understood that when the Secretary's  
2 office generated lists that put voters on a path to removal as  
3 part of the program, that process was systematic in nature.

4 The State argues that nevertheless, removals in the  
5 program are not systematic because the process merely invites  
6 individual voters to engage in a case-by-case dialogue with the  
7 State about their eligibility to vote. The Court rejects this  
8 interpretation because it, A, misses the reality that putting  
9 voters on a path to removal is systematic in this program, B  
10 runs afoul of Arcia's rule that programs use a mass  
11 computerized data-matching process are definitionally  
12 systematic, and, C, would allow mass computerized data-matching  
13 programs to completely evade the 90-day provision, which is  
14 inconsistent with the text and purpose of the statute.

15 Finally, the rote use of template letters by County Boards  
16 of Registrars in all of Alabama's counties, templates that were  
17 provided by the Secretary, illustrates the systematic nature of  
18 the path to removal that the program created.

19 For the following reasons, the Court finds that the United  
20 States is likely to establish that the Alabama Secretary of  
21 State's program is covered by the 90-day provision and violated  
22 it. The State defendants raised two primary arguments against  
23 this finding, and the Court now turns to those. One is about  
24 the timing of removals that may occur as part of the program,  
25 and one is about marking voters as inactive on the rolls. The

1 Court will reject both arguments.

2 First, the State defendants argue that there's no  
3 statutory violation here because no removals have occurred or  
4 will occur before the 2024 election, other than self-removals,  
5 and the 90-day provision bars only removals during that time  
6 frame. Testimony from Mr. Helms does indicate that other than  
7 self-removals no removals have occurred to date in connection  
8 with the program, and the only removals, other than  
9 self-removals, that will occur, will happen in connection with  
10 the 2028 election. But this does not undo the reality that the  
11 purpose of the program is to systematically remove ineligible  
12 voters from the rolls, which is what brings it within the reach  
13 of the statute. And as a practical matter, the Secretary's  
14 communications to registrars and voters in August of 2024 were  
15 in the context of the 2024 general election. The August press  
16 release and August letters stated that voters were on a path to  
17 removal from the rolls, and it directed them about resolving  
18 that issue before the 2024 general election. It said nothing  
19 about 2028. The State defendants make a number of statutory  
20 interpretation arguments to the effect that the 90-day  
21 provision does not bar the operation of programs within 90 days  
22 of an election; it bars only systematic removals within that  
23 timeframe. But based on answers to the Court's questions  
24 yesterday, the State defendants take this argument too far, so  
25 far as to allow the Secretary of State to commence a program

1 with the purpose of systematically removing ineligible voters  
2 from the rolls merely 80 days before the election, tell voters  
3 as a part of that program that they have been removed, and  
4 escape liability for a statutory violation on a ground that, in  
5 truth, that removal has not been accomplished. This  
6 interpretation would read the words "purpose" and "complete"  
7 out of the statute and give them no meaning. The Court thus  
8 rejects the State defendants' statutory arguments on those  
9 grounds as well as for the other statutory interpretation  
10 reasons articulated by the United States on rebuttal at the  
11 close of the hearing yesterday.

12 Second, the State defendants argue that there is no  
13 violation of the 90-day provision because so far voters have  
14 only been inactivated as a part of this program, unless they  
15 have self-removed, and inactive voters may still cast a ballot.  
16 But the testimony of Mr. Helms and the letters to voters  
17 themselves made clear that inactivation is just a precursor  
18 step on the path to removal, so the fact that to date the  
19 Secretary's office has only inactivated voters as part of the  
20 program does not change the fact that the purpose of the  
21 program is to remove ineligible voters for the rolls.

22 The Court next turns to the issue of whether irreparable  
23 harm will occur in the absence of preliminary injunctive  
24 relief, and the Court has no difficulty finding that following  
25 the Secretary's violation of the 90-day provision, both the

1       United States and voters in Alabama will suffer irreparable  
2       harm in the absence of preliminary injunctive relief. First,  
3       the harm to the United States is clear as a matter of law.  
4       Under controlling precedent, the United States suffers an  
5       injury when its valid laws in a domain of federal authority are  
6       undermined by impermissible State action. That's United States  
7       versus Alabama 691 f.3rd 1269 at 1301 decided by the Eleventh  
8       Circuit in 2012. Second, the harm to Alabama voters is obvious  
9       and has been obvious to the Secretary since he began this  
10      program. Based on the Secretary's own evidence of harm to  
11      voters offered in this case in the last four days, the Court  
12      rejects unequivocally legal counsel's argument that there is no  
13      harm to voters but only a slight inconvenience. In this  
14      regard, the Court makes the following specific findings:

15           One, the Secretary's August 13th, 2024, press release made  
16      clear that the Secretary understood that because of the way  
17      that the lists were generated, the program would put some  
18      citizens on a path to removal even though they are eligible to  
19      vote. In that press release, Secretary Allen stated that some  
20      of the individuals who were issued noncitizen identification  
21      numbers, since receiving them, have become naturalized citizens  
22      and are therefore eligible to vote.

23           Mr. Helms -- two, Mr. Helms testified yesterday that he  
24      and Secretary Allen understood that this error and other  
25      inclusion errors would occur as part of the program because,

1 quote, in any process using data, you are going to have the  
2 potential for false positives or other issues, end quote.

3 Three, Mr. Helms also testified yesterday that he and  
4 Secretary Allen had no idea how high the error rate would be  
5 when the program began back in August.

6 Four, according to Mr. Helms's declarations and his  
7 testimony yesterday, since the program began, the Secretary has  
8 learned information that has caused his office to conclude that  
9 more than 2,000 of the 3,251 voters originally on the list were  
10 inaccurately inactivated, and those voters have been  
11 reactivated. Accordingly, the error rate is admitted at well  
12 more than 50 percent. Of the remaining approximately 1,000  
13 voters, the record does not establish how many were  
14 inaccurately inactivated.

15 Five, despite knowing that errors would occur, Secretary  
16 Allen referred everyone on the list, all 3,251 people to  
17 Attorney General Marshall via letter, hand-delivered, on August  
18 13th, 2024, for criminal investigation.

19 Six, despite knowing now that he inaccurately referred  
20 more than 2,000 Alabamians for criminal investigation,  
21 Mr. Helms testified that Secretary Allen has taken no steps to  
22 correct his inaccurate referral.

23 Seven, counsel from the Attorney General's office told the  
24 Court yesterday that the Attorney General takes referrals of  
25 criminal activity by other constitutional officers very

1 seriously, which comes as no surprise to the Court.

2 Eight, additionally, the plaintiffs developed evidence, a  
3 podcast interview of Secretary Allen, that before this program  
4 was implemented, Secretary Allen was aware of the 90-day  
5 provision and knew that under federal law the State could not  
6 engage in certain kinds of voter roll maintenance within the 90  
7 days preceding a federal election.

8 Accordingly, the Court has no difficulty finding that the  
9 Alabamians who were and/or remain inaccurately inactivated on  
10 the voter rolls and who were and/or remain referred for  
11 criminal investigation as a part of this untimely program have  
12 been harmed by those actions, and that harm will continue to  
13 occur absent preliminary injunctive relief.

14 The Court now turns to the balancing of the equities  
15 knowing that Congress designed the NVRA to carefully balance  
16 the four competing purposes of the statute. The equities favor  
17 injunctive relief when the balance Congress struck is upset  
18 through noncompliance with the 90-day provision, and as Arcia  
19 explains, quote, at most times during the election cycle the  
20 benefits of systematic programs outweigh the costs because  
21 eligible voters who are incorrectly removed have enough time to  
22 rectify any errors. In the final days before an election,  
23 however, the calculus changes, end quote. The whole point of  
24 the 90-day provision as set forth in Arcia is to be very  
25 cautious about programs that may systematically remove and have

1       the purpose of systematically removing voters on the eve of an  
2 election.

3           As previously explained, Mr. Helms's own testimony,  
4 together with evidence that is not in dispute, establishes that  
5 Alabama's untimely program worked real harms to Alabama voters  
6 mere weeks before the 2024 general election. It led them to  
7 believe that they needed to take action to ensure their ability  
8 to cast a ballot in that election, and it led the Secretary to  
9 inaccurately refer thousands of Alabamians for criminal  
10 investigation by the State's chief law enforcement officer.  
11 The Secretary's efforts to reactivate large numbers of voters  
12 during the pendency of this lawsuit underscores the Secretary's  
13 understanding of this harm.

14           Mr. Helms has submitted three declarations which in total  
15 established that the Secretary's office has directed the  
16 reactivation of more than 2,000 voters of the 3,251 who were  
17 inactivated as part of the program. Mr. Helms testified about  
18 one instance in which a voter was inaccurately instructed by a  
19 county registrar to complete a self-removal form even though  
20 that voter is eligible to vote. That evidence was the  
21 declaration of Mr. Clarence Hunter, an active Alabama voter  
22 from Russell County, and that declaration was submitted by the  
23 plaintiffs. Mr. Helms testified that the registrar did not  
24 follow the instructions and that the Secretary's office worked  
25 to address that harm.

1           On the other side of the equity scale, based on  
2 Mr. Helms's testimony, it appears that through this program,  
3 the Secretary has identified a handful, at least four, perhaps  
4 as many as ten, perhaps more, noncitizens who were somehow on  
5 Alabama's voter rolls. In any event, Alabama will suffer no  
6 undue prejudice as a result of a preliminary injunction  
7 because, A, the Secretary can -- could and should have acted  
8 earlier and, B, the Secretary still has the ability to remove  
9 noncitizens from the rolls on the basis of individualized  
10 information despite the 90-day provision.

11           Based on the foregoing admissions and findings, the Court  
12 rejects the State defendants' argument that for the purposes of  
13 evaluating the equities the program has at most caused only a  
14 slight inconvenience to inactivated voters that has now been  
15 resolved. This was not a no-harm, no-foul instance of  
16 noncompliance with the 90-day provisions, and the equities  
17 counsel strongly in favor of preliminary injunctive relief.

18           As to the public interest factor, the public interest, the  
19 public has a clear interest in the enforcement of federal  
20 statutes that protect constitutional rights, especially voting  
21 rights, under *United States v. Raines*, which is 362 U.S. 17 at  
22 page 27, a 1960 decision of the United States Supreme Court.  
23 That public interest is served by enforcing federal statutes  
24 that are meant to reduce systematic programs that are  
25 disruptive to the last 90 days of a federal election cycle, and

1 this is especially applicable in the facts of this case.

2       The State argues that the public interest is served by  
3 removing noncitizens from voter rolls in Alabama, and that's  
4 certainly true, but the Court's orders today will in no way  
5 limit the State's authority to investigate and prosecute  
6 noncitizens who try to vote in elections in Alabama. Under  
7 Arcia and the Court's orders, the 90-day provision does not,  
8 quote, bar a state from investigating potential noncitizens and  
9 removing them on the basis of individualized information even  
10 within the 90-day window, end quote.

11       So to repeat what the Court said and expressed earlier,  
12 Federal law imposes a deadline for programs like this one.  
13 Secretary Allen's office blew the deadline for the 2024 general  
14 election, and that had real consequences for the thousands of  
15 Alabamians who the Secretary now acknowledges are, in fact,  
16 legally entitled to vote.

17       The Court finds that a preliminary injunction should  
18 issue, will not harm the State's ability to investigate and  
19 prosecute noncitizens who try to vote in Alabama. And the  
20 Court will not make, at this time, any other findings or  
21 conclusions about any other issues in the case.

22       A written order will issue momentarily that will grant, in  
23 part, the United States motion for a preliminary injunction,  
24 reserve ruling on the motion for preliminary injunction filed  
25 by the private plaintiffs, deny, in part, the State defendants'

1 motion to dismiss as to the claim asserted by the United  
2 States, and reserve ruling as to the remainder of the motions  
3 to dismiss in both cases.

4 Is there anything else we need to take up while we're  
5 together?

6 MS. MESSICK: May we be heard on exactly what the  
7 injunction will be?

8 THE COURT: Well, I won't limit your opportunity to  
9 make a record today, but, I mean, the opportunity to submit  
10 proposed orders was open until 6:30 this morning. But if there  
11 are arguments you would like to make as to what the injunction  
12 should be, I can hear them now.

13 MS. MESSICK: Okay. Thank you, Your Honor. We had  
14 some feedback on the proposal that the United States made and  
15 some concerns. Do you want to --

16 MR. OVERING: Well, it shouldn't be -- shouldn't be  
17 long, and I understand that it may already be written and may  
18 issue imminently. But we had concerns primarily about the  
19 deadline about three days to comply with all of these things.  
20 It takes time not only to figure out the status of the people  
21 on the list and provide those updates that are in the Helms'  
22 declarations, to communicate with 67 boards of registrars to  
23 put together personalized letters and to get those out the  
24 door. And, you know, if three days being Saturday, that's a  
25 lot different than three business days, which could mean Monday

1 or Tuesday. That's the first issue.

2 THE COURT: Okay.

3 MR. FREEMAN: Your Honor, we spoke with counsel for  
4 defendants this morning regarding these concerns, and we are --  
5 we are fine with the notion that all of the paragraphs that  
6 reflect a three-day deadline be moved to a five-day deadline  
7 with one exception. Paragraph 5 of the order concerns  
8 individuals who have self-removed. Those individuals must --  
9 if there are eligible voters within that population, they must  
10 reregister by the 21st. We would ask that to the extent the  
11 State has email addresses on file for any of those individuals,  
12 that they contact them within two days so we are staying out of  
13 the weekend and urge them, if they are eligible to register to  
14 vote and vote, to reregister by mail, online, or in-person  
15 prior to that deadline. Alabama's voter registration form  
16 includes a blank where registrants can provide an email option,  
17 but it is optional. So it is our understanding that they may  
18 or may not have email addresses for these individuals. But  
19 otherwise, we are -- we understand the administrative concerns  
20 that they have raised and don't want to ask the impossible,  
21 particularly leading into an election, and we would be  
22 comfortable with five days there.

23 THE COURT: Okay. I will say -- I mean, I -- that  
24 was why I asked a number of the questions I did yesterday. It  
25 was important not to order the impossible. And so the

1 testimony I heard was helpful to me in gaining an understanding  
2 of what might be technologically achievable on certain  
3 timetables.

4 You look like you have something else, Mr. Overing.

5 MS. MESSICK: Well, the -- there's a difference  
6 between, like, the process that the registrars were ordered to  
7 do yesterday or instructed to do where they would be issuing  
8 cards that were already in the system and then actually writing  
9 letters. And like the Secretary has indicated to us today, the  
10 office that, you know, they're -- they don't make people  
11 inactive. The registrars do. If they're going to need to do  
12 it with their vendor, they need time to work all of that out.  
13 I will also say that counsel for the United States had a  
14 question about the voter registration deadline, and we have an  
15 answer on that. The applications would need to be postmarked,  
16 not received, by the 21st. And then, of course, online  
17 applications can be received by midnight.

18 MR. FREEMAN: Your Honor, with respect to the  
19 administrability concerns, it was the purpose of the United  
20 States in suggesting that mailings go out from the Secretary's  
21 office rather than from the individual boards of registrars  
22 that we reduce the burden on the individual registrars who are,  
23 we very much understand, preparing for an election and place  
24 that administrative burden on the Secretary given the  
25 Secretary's commencement of the program during the quiet

1 period.

2 MS. MESSICK: So I didn't catch that part of the order  
3 that he was doing that. We would request any injunction run  
4 against the State and allows us the flexibility to figure out  
5 how we can get it done in the time that we have to do it.

6 MS. HUDDLESTON: Your Honor, private plaintiffs just  
7 have a couple of quick thoughts. The first is the third Helms'  
8 declaration, at paragraphs, roughly, 19 to 21, describes the  
9 process for the 1,025 individuals who were recently identified,  
10 and in that process, on Friday night, the Director of Elections  
11 emailed the Board of Registrars and said, Dear Registrars,  
12 attached is a list of voters currently in inactive status.  
13 Upon your review of this spreadsheet, these individuals need to  
14 be made active. Once you have changed these voters to an  
15 active status, you then need to mail a voter identification  
16 card. This process has to be completed by the end of business  
17 on Tuesday, October 15th. And then paragraph 21 notes that  
18 Monday, October 14th, 2024, is a state and federal holiday. So  
19 for those 1,025 individuals, the State contemplated and  
20 instructed boards of registrars to complete both the activation  
21 process and the mailing within one business day. So from the  
22 -- they got an email Friday evening and by close of business  
23 Tuesday. So that suggests a faster process, and we would  
24 suggest for -- particularly for the individuals who will need  
25 to reregister, a faster process than three days would be

1 warranted given the time frame involved. And then, the second  
2 thing is we think a press release could also be accomplished  
3 quite quickly, and, obviously, there will be press. There is  
4 press here about this hearing. And so in order to deter voter  
5 confusion, we think that issuing a press release from the State  
6 as well, as quickly as possible, and on a timeline shorter than  
7 three days or five days is warranted.

8 MS. MESSICK: Your Honor, may I respond?

9 On the first piece, that's what I was talking about that  
10 sending that voter information card is much easier and faster,  
11 and I believe Mr. Helms testified to this. That is much easier  
12 and faster than the customized letters that the United States  
13 injunction contemplates. As to the press release, the  
14 Secretary's position is that they should not have to do that.  
15 If you do order that, I would ask you, though, to very  
16 seriously consider the United States' additional request that  
17 the Secretary then go out and give interviews. We have some  
18 serious First Amendment concerns that we just haven't had an  
19 opportunity to look into with the suggestions that he needs to  
20 go out and, as a person, not his office, issuing a press  
21 release to correct the first one. But he, as a person, must go  
22 give interviews in the same caliber that were done before, in  
23 the same quantity.

24 MR. FREEMAN: Your Honor, with respect to the press  
25 release and the media availability, we simply seek parody in

1       terms of the harms that have been imposed, not just on the  
2       voters targeted by the program, but on all Alabama voters by  
3       being informed that there is a program that exists in this  
4       narrow period under which the Secretary has identified 3,251  
5       Alabama registered voters who need to be removed from the  
6       rolls. That suggestion that there is that degree of noncitizen  
7       registration has inflicted a harm on voters in the state who  
8       may find that they distrust elections more as a result and may  
9       be deterred from participating in elections.

10           Just yesterday, counsel for the State invoked similar  
11       press releases from other states to suggest that there is  
12       widespread noncitizen voter registration in the United States.  
13       That harms the electorate, and we would hope that the Secretary  
14       would be ordered to simply provide a similar level of  
15       availability as he provided when he announced that those  
16       noncitizens were present -- those purported noncitizens were  
17       present on the rolls. We're happy to discuss with the State  
18       any concerns that they may have, but we simply have not had an  
19       opportunity to discuss those concerns previously in light of  
20       the failure of negotiations.

21           THE COURT: Mr. Overing?

22           MR. OVERING: Well, on -- I think we've made our point  
23       on the press release. The idea that -- it's another level of  
24       intrusion for the Court to order specific words to be spoken to  
25       all Alabama voters. We think the case is -- the evidence in

1 the record and your findings suggests that there may have been  
2 voter confusion to 3,000 and some people, not 4 million  
3 different people. And we can disagree about the -- still the  
4 degree of error or the degree of noncitizen voting and  
5 registration, but there's not enough at this stage to say that  
6 there was, you know, a kind of deterrent effect on the entire  
7 state due to this program. And so we would ask that relief be  
8 targeted and no more burdensome than necessary. And then, to  
9 ask the Secretary to -- will the Court superintend if the media  
10 asks the Secretary for an interview and he says no? Will the  
11 Court make him do that? I mean, this raises a whole other host  
12 of questions, and we don't want to be back here arguing about  
13 compliance with the order on that type of thing, which may be  
14 difficult to manage judicially.

15 MS. HUDDLESTON: Your Honor, specifically on the voter  
16 confusion point, we would point you to the Hazelhoff  
17 declaration, the Coe declaration, the Jortner declaration, and  
18 the Rowland declaration, particularly Coe, Jortner, and Rowland  
19 are naturalized citizens who were not placed on the purge list,  
20 and all of them testified to their own confusion and fear about  
21 being placed on the purge list. Ms. Coe, Ms. Jortner both  
22 testified that they have been constantly checking and checking  
23 for updates. And so there is clear evidence in the record,  
24 also in the organizational plaintiff's declarations, that there  
25 is voter confusion beyond merely the individuals placed on the

1 list.

2 MR. FREEMAN: Your Honor, the other point that I would  
3 clarify from my colleague's prior statement is in terms of the  
4 burden, in terms of getting the letters out, we are confident  
5 that the Secretary of State's office is able to conduct a mail  
6 merge. They have monitored the continued status of the 3,251  
7 targeted individuals, and that is, in part, why we asked the  
8 Secretary's office -- that the Secretary's office be ordered to  
9 conduct the mailings. We have asked for very specific targeted  
10 mailings that are relevant to the status of particular voters,  
11 and we believe that that is the most reasonable and narrow  
12 injunctive relief that would cure the confusion to those  
13 individuals. And we believe that the press release parody is  
14 what would target the broader harm to the State's electorate.

15 THE COURT: Ms. Overing and Ms. Messick, let me ask a  
16 question about the letters specifically. Does the Secretary's  
17 office have the technological ability to accomplish that piece  
18 itself, or is that something that has to be accomplished  
19 through the registrars? I understand that thus far in this  
20 case it has been accomplished through the registrars.

21 MS. MESSICK: Yeah. The normal procedure would be to  
22 go through the registrars. And I will confess I hear what the  
23 United States is saying. I'm a little bit confused about why  
24 there would not be an Excel spreadsheet with all of these  
25 people's information in it already. But what the Secretary's

1 office is telling us is that they would need to -- they would  
2 need to pull the data -- I think that they need the help from  
3 their vendor to be able to actually make people inactive, and  
4 then, they did not seem confident that they could do the  
5 individualized letters easily. It's not something that they  
6 have ever done. I understand the part about the mail merge and  
7 that we can go over and help them with the mail merge. But I  
8 think it's the issue of having the data to be able to send out  
9 the 3,000 letters. And then, also it is a very small office.  
10 The Secretary of State has one of -- for Alabama -- has one of  
11 the smallest election staffs in the country, and the overall  
12 office, the election and the top executive people is very  
13 small. It is more like UCC type people. I don't know if they  
14 would have to be pulled in to get out 3,000 letters, but I  
15 think it would be a big task.

16 MR. FREEMAN: Your Honor, I believe that the State  
17 provided the United States with two spreadsheets, one with the  
18 ALEA individuals and one with the Department of Labor  
19 individuals who had been targeted by the program when they  
20 produced documents on September 19th. Those spreadsheets,  
21 which have not been submitted to the Court because they, of  
22 course, contain personally identifiable information, contain  
23 individuals' addresses, city, state, ZIP code. We believe that  
24 those spreadsheets can be used to conduct the mailing so long  
25 as the State is able to identify which individuals are in which

1 status based on those spreadsheets. I recognize that that may  
2 be the rub.

3 MS. MESSICK: I think that's the trick is that they  
4 have to finish -- they have to get -- they have to be able to  
5 get the current status of all of these people, and I think they  
6 would probably rather do that after they have a couple more  
7 hours or the rest of the day to make sure that the 1025 have  
8 been activated because the letter or the injunction from the  
9 United States contemplates that different letters would go to  
10 different people based on what their status is. And we think  
11 that that is appropriate. We don't want to confuse people by  
12 sending the same letter to different people who are in  
13 different situations. And so I think the rub is getting the  
14 updated statuses, getting it next to the name and the address,  
15 and then physically getting all of the letters out.

16 MS. HUDDLESTON: Your Honor, just in terms of  
17 timeline, I would point again to the third Helms' declaration.  
18 Paragraph 9 says on October 11th I received the list back from  
19 ALEA with all 1,462 individuals included. And by the end of  
20 the day, there was some data manipulation and a list was sent  
21 out from the Chief of the Elections Division to the boards of  
22 registrars. So it does seem like the Secretary's office has  
23 been able to accomplish these kinds of steps in a short time  
24 frame.

25 MR. FREEMAN: And, Your Honor, I would add that the

1 spreadsheets provided to the United States also provide a voter  
2 unique identifier which is the linkage key between these lists  
3 and the State's database. To the extent that the State has any  
4 type of database management consultant, merging -- adding an  
5 additional field with the status of those individuals to these  
6 spreadsheets should take minutes. I don't want to speak for  
7 their capabilities, but just as a general matter of Excel usage  
8 or Sequel or other programming, this is elementary.

9 THE COURT: All right. Anything else?

10 MS. MESSICK: The only other thing that I would say  
11 bears mention right now is I believe the United States'  
12 proposed injunction talks in terms of who has submitted a voter  
13 removal request, and we would rather the injunction categorize  
14 those people by who is in disqualified status, because, again,  
15 administratively it is much easier to know who is in a  
16 particular status than it is to go in and check each individual  
17 and see if that form has been completed and scanned into Power  
18 Profile.

19 MR. FREEMAN: The United States has no concern with  
20 that.

21 THE COURT: I'm sorry?

22 MR. FREEMAN: The United States has no concerns with  
23 that modification.

24 THE COURT: Okay.

25 MR. OVERING: Right. And the other reason to say

1       disqualified instead of who submitted a form is that people may  
2       be disqualified for other reasons, as Mr. Helms testified. So  
3       if someone passed away during the pendency of this program,  
4       that person should not receive the mailer, or if the person  
5       moved out of state, should not receive the mailer even if that  
6       person did not submit a voter removal request.

7                    MR. FREEMAN: And, Your Honor, the United States  
8       states or suggested in paragraph 5 that if there's objective  
9       evidence of noncitizenship or other concession ineligibility  
10      that the voter should not receive the mailer. Certainly, if  
11      there is information that the State has suggesting that the  
12      individual is deceased, they do not need to receive a mailer.

13                  MR. OVERING: Well, that was only in paragraph 5. So  
14      3 and 4 have the same problem -- 2, 3, 4.

15                  MR. FREEMAN: Got it.

16                  MR. OVERING: And there's one other minor point on the  
17      proposed order. So one of the letters, I mean, they say it  
18      pretty much what should be in them. The fifth paragraph does  
19      not include the language that if the recipient is a noncitizen  
20      or otherwise ineligible to vote then that person should not  
21      register to vote and should not vote in the election. We would  
22      want that, if we're contacting people, we don't know if they're  
23      citizens. We want to be able to say that, and I think the  
24      United States' consistent position is that we can say that,  
25      and, you know, it may have been an oversight that that wasn't

1 included in paragraph 5, especially for a letter that  
2 encourages people to reregister. Granted, it is conditional,  
3 if you're eligible, you are encouraged to reregister. And  
4 that's the Secretary's general position as well. But if we're  
5 sending letters to people whose citizenship status is unknown  
6 to the State, we want to be able to say, as a reminder, don't  
7 vote if you are not eligible to vote.

8 THE COURT: All right. Let me go back to the bit  
9 about disqualified status, substituting a voter who is in  
10 disqualified status for a voter who has submitted a removal  
11 request form. If a letter goes to everyone who is in  
12 disqualified status, it seems to me that it is necessarily  
13 going to go to some people who have self-removed and to some  
14 people who are in disqualified status for other reasons. Is  
15 there a way to send the letter to people who are disqualified  
16 only because they have submitted a self-removal form?

17 MS. MESSICK: There -- I think that when you submit a  
18 self-removal form, I think there was an email -- like if you  
19 say that you have moved out of county, then you are  
20 disqualified and the reason is -- or you have moved out of the  
21 county or out of the state, the status reason tells you that  
22 that is what it is. I think death may also be a status reason.  
23 Maybe the language in the order could say something along the  
24 lines of, if possible.

25 MR. OVERING: Or at a minimum, the people who were

1 removed by self-removal receive this letter and then that gives  
2 the Registrar or the State the flexibility to send it to people  
3 who are deceased or to do it in a broader way, but that is --  
4 that could be done more quickly.

5 MR. FREEMAN: Perhaps, Your Honor, it might go to  
6 voters who were disqualified and then the Court might clarify  
7 that it shall not include any voter who is specifically known  
8 to be disqualified on account of change of address or the death  
9 of a registrant.

10 MS. MESSICK: Or because they said that they're not a  
11 citizen.

12 MR. FREEMAN: Or -- I mean, yes, with the categories  
13 already in here also that if it specifically says because they  
14 identified that they're not a citizen or otherwise established  
15 objective evidence of ineligibility.

16 THE COURT: All right. So I think what I hear is a  
17 proposal that -- what I will call the self-removal letter goes  
18 to everyone in disqualified status, but the Court orders that  
19 it need not go to those who are disqualified as a result of  
20 death or relocation.

21 MR. FREEMAN: Or objective evidence of ineligibility.

22 THE COURT: Or objective evidence of ineligibility,  
23 which would cover the people who admitted that they were  
24 noncitizens.

25 MS. MESSICK: We would appreciate that.

1                   THE COURT: Okay. And that need not -- I think we'll  
2 give the Secretary or the Registrars the ability to use a  
3 search device, if necessary, to timely comply with the order.  
4 But we'll not place them in noncompliance if the letter goes to  
5 somebody who just doesn't need to receive it.

6                   MS. MESSICK: That would be very helpful, and I'm  
7 sorry to be the typical lawyer who says two more things and  
8 then has more than that. But I'm remembering that there was  
9 another issue in here where they wanted to -- the United States  
10 has requested that there be orders as to training for polling  
11 officials. And we just haven't been able to figure out, since  
12 we got this order this morning and had to drive up here, what  
13 training is already happening and when it may be happening. My  
14 understanding is that the probate judges do the training in the  
15 different counties, and the training -- your poll officials,  
16 those are members of the community coming in and helping in the  
17 polling place that day. My understanding is that the training  
18 involves those people in the community coming together for a  
19 training session. And we just don't know right now what the  
20 status of that training already is, and we do know from  
21 Mr. Helms's testimony yesterday that the poll workers are not  
22 going to know that somebody is inactive because of this process  
23 and since Your Honor is ordering them to be made active, it  
24 seems like it would be -- it has the potential to be very  
25 problematic to try to implement that particular instruction.

1 And it's not clear to me what the value is if they're all going  
2 be active anyway.

3 THE COURT: Well, I mean, I will just say that the  
4 reason the United States' motion got granted in part is because  
5 I am not entering the proposed order just verbatim. And when I  
6 said yesterday sort of, you know, the -- all of the harm that I  
7 see, you know, the mess sort of got made with a press release  
8 guidance to registrars and letters to voters. I think those  
9 are the ways to sort of clear it up. It's not -- poll workers  
10 were not provided training on the improper systematic path to  
11 removal, and so I don't see the need to train them on the fact  
12 that a Federal Court has ordered that to stop, and I worry that  
13 that may deepen the chaos and confusion. And I am sensitive to  
14 ordering an achievable remedy that does not make matters worse.

15 MR. FREEMAN: Understand, your order -- Your Honor.  
16 That was why we had, in part, proposed that any poll worker  
17 training be what is reasonable and practical. And we  
18 understand Your Honor's concern. We will say that those poll  
19 workers in the community are the folks who received the broader  
20 press release and not the individual letters, and those are  
21 particular people we are concerned may have been misled to  
22 believe that they, at the polling place, should be on the  
23 lookout for noncitizens who are registered to vote in Alabama.

24 THE COURT: Understood. What else?

25 MR. OVERING: Your Honor, we have a -- just briefly on

1 the issue of the referral to the Attorney General, we just  
2 wanted to be completely clear that the Attorney General is here  
3 as counsel and is knowledgeable about the proceedings. The  
4 office is honorable, and any injunction against the State will,  
5 of course, include the Attorney General within the State, and  
6 he, as the chief legal officer of the state, will be aware of  
7 it. And so, you know, the issue on rescission or providing  
8 that particular communication is really unnecessary in our  
9 view.

10 THE COURT: Understood.

11 MR. FREEMAN: Your Honor, we believe that it is  
12 warranted for the public's sake that that action be taken in  
13 parody with the action previously taken that a letter be  
14 provided in an official manner so that the public may be  
15 confident that those US citizens who were identified and  
16 targeted as part of the program are no longer subject to any  
17 type of notification or excuse me -- any type of investigation  
18 for criminal prosecution. We also don't think it's a  
19 particularly burdensome task to ask that a similar request be  
20 relayed asking that investigations stop.

21 MS. HUDDLESTON: And, Your Honor, specifically on the  
22 point of harm and the need for this relief, I would point you  
23 again to the declarations from plaintiffs and private  
24 plaintiffs and to Clarence, and particularly to the Hazelhoff,  
25 Stroop, Jortner and Coe declarations, all of which speak to the

1 harm for being referred for criminal investigation, also the  
2 Sampen declaration speaks to that.

3 THE COURT: Okay. I do want to be really clear that  
4 in findings, conclusions, and the injunction, that I have not  
5 relied on declarations in the private plaintiffs' case because  
6 I am concerned about the necessity to make jurisdictional  
7 findings before I rely on any of those, and I have not done  
8 that today. So I was very careful to rely on evidence that is  
9 either, you know, not in dispute or not objected to or that  
10 came from the State defendants or from the testimony of  
11 Mr. Helms such that I can credit it as, you know, a concession  
12 or acknowledgment or fact relayed to me by the State. So I do  
13 want the record -- I understand your argument about those  
14 declarations speaking to these issues, but I want the record to  
15 be really clear that I have not relied on evidence from  
16 plaintiffs whose standing I have not made findings about.

17 MR. OVERING: There's a suggestion about deleting the  
18 press release. We think that that could be narrower, that this  
19 is a matter of public record. These proceedings are public.  
20 The Secretary, instead of deleting a press release, could write  
21 superseded by court order or see subsequent communications or  
22 something to that effect rather than to remove any evidence  
23 that this process was conducted.

24 THE COURT: Okay. That's a helpful point. Help me  
25 understand that because I do not want to issue an order that

1 drags the Secretary into noncompliance with open records or  
2 public records laws. I understand that you have obligations  
3 under state laws to preserve these kinds of things. But when  
4 you say -- I think your suggestion was superseded by a court  
5 order or -- what would the suggestion be, just so I have it  
6 clearly fixed?

7 MS. MESSICK: So we were thinking about like when the  
8 Attorney General issues an opinion and a new opinion comes out,  
9 they just literally put a stamp on the top that says superseded  
10 by and refers to the other thing. And I think it would make  
11 more sense to simply say that the press release is superseded.  
12 We -- I don't know that we knew as -- when we talked before, we  
13 were more focused on whether it would be a new release than  
14 what would happen with the old one. I don't know enough about  
15 their records and how they do things and what the practical  
16 impact of this direction would be. But I think that it would  
17 cure the harm if the existing press release on the website  
18 said, superseded by order of this court and pointed you to the  
19 new press release if, in fact, you are going to order a new  
20 press release.

21 THE COURT: Does that trigger any state law or First  
22 Amendment concerns, if I were to order some kind of public  
23 statement, whether it's a stamp on the old press release or a  
24 new press release saying that that first one has been  
25 superseded by Federal Court Order?

1                   MR. OVERING: Well, our first concern is, does it run  
2 to the Secretary of the State or to an individual person? And  
3 so our First Amendment concern was primarily with an injunction  
4 that orders Secretary Wes Allen to go out and give interviews.  
5 That triggers all sorts of red flags. Simply a stamp on the  
6 website, I -- we won't argue that that's barred by the First  
7 Amendment.

8                   MS. MESSICK: If I am -- I was just going say as far  
9 as the State Open Records Act goes, I don't know that it would  
10 be an issue, but if it was, we would point to the federal court  
11 order. I mean, I think that you could order that without it  
12 being something that had to --

13                  THE COURT: Okay.

14                  MS. MESSICK: I think that we could --

15                  THE COURT: I will think on that.

16                  MR. FREEMAN: And, Your Honor, we tried to be  
17 sensitive to those types of open records concerns, but we have  
18 no concern regarding the State's alternative proposal.

19                  MS. HUDDLESTON: Your Honor, I just wanted to loop  
20 back for a second on the sort of evidentiary question and  
21 particularly as it pertains to irreparable harm.

22                  So understood regarding the plaintiff's declarations as in  
23 the plaintiff's case. You know, the United States made an  
24 argument about irreparable harm and balance of equities and  
25 public interest based on harm to Alabamians, generally

1 speaking, and plaintiffs and other declarants are all  
2 Alabamians. The evidence has been admitted in both cases is my  
3 understanding, and the United States has cited, for example,  
4 the Sampen declaration in their briefing. And so we think that  
5 it is appropriate, if the Court wishes to consider it, to  
6 consider those declarations not as plaintiffs' declarations but  
7 as declarations from Alabamians.

8 THE COURT: All right. Anything else?

9 MR. OVERING: Paragraph 1 of the proposed order runs  
10 to any program, and we think the Order will be and should be  
11 clear that this is about a particular process and the Court has  
12 not made findings about other programs or processes, and, you  
13 know, our concern there is that their broad reading would  
14 interfere with other general ongoing programs that deal with  
15 change of address and things like that. So we'd just ask for  
16 clarification that we're talking about the same process, one  
17 process, and not anything else that the State might be doing  
18 that it does as a general matter of course before the election.

19 MR. FREEMAN: Your Honor , our concern regarding that  
20 is Secretary Allen's statement previously that this was not a  
21 one-time review. We believe that an Order that mirrors the  
22 language of the quiet period provision appropriately understood  
23 would not constrain any lawful list maintenance programs and  
24 that that would be the appropriate relief in this case. Other  
25 courts in, I believe, Georgia and North Carolina have ordered

1 similar relief. And I -- on a moment's notice I could provide  
2 the Court citations to those if it would be useful. But if it  
3 is not, we will move on.

4 MR. OVERING: Our issue is that we have taken the  
5 stance that there are other programs that the State must  
6 operate for four years continuously, and so I don't want to be  
7 making that argument in this court or some other court down the  
8 line and then there's the question, well, if that's your view  
9 as the State, did you stop those programs when the Court told  
10 you in paragraph 1 of its order, don't continue any systematic  
11 program. And the answer will be, well, we understood the  
12 United States' view or the Court's view to mean that those  
13 programs weren't covered. But it is still an awkward position  
14 to be in and so it would be better if it just said this process  
15 is the one under review that has been challenged.

16 MR. FREEMAN: And, Your Honor, we believe that problem  
17 could be solved by a cross-reference to this Court's opinion in  
18 which the Court explains the meaning of the term "any program."  
19 And similar relief was offered in Majority Forward v Ben Hill  
20 County Board of Elections. That's in the Middle District of  
21 Georgia, Case No. 1:20-cv-266 and then US District Court for  
22 the Middle District of North Carolina in North Carolina State  
23 Conference of the NAACP versus North Carolina State Board of  
24 Elections, and that's Case No. 1:6-cv-1274.

25 THE COURT: Okay. All right. I'll reflect on that.

1           MS. MESSICK: The only other point on that is that the  
2 -- you have testimony in the record that there will not be any  
3 new program before the election, and I think Your Honor made  
4 clear yesterday that you're not looking for -- at an injunction  
5 that goes beyond this election. So I'm not sure that there is  
6 the need, moving forward, real concerns on part of the United  
7 States there.

8           THE COURT: All right.

9           MS. MESSICK: We thank you for hearing us out this  
10 morning.

11          THE COURT: Thank you. This was helpful.

12          MR. FREEMAN: And the one potential suggestion that we  
13 would offer that really came from -- came into us after 6:30  
14 this morning.

15          THE COURT: I understand this has been an ongoing  
16 process.

17          MR. FREEMAN: In paragraph 4, we referenced voters who  
18 were in inactive status as of August 12th. We think it might  
19 be clearer if paragraph 4 were to refer to voters who were in  
20 inactive status prior to the commencement of the quiet period.  
21 So that would be any voter who was in inactive status as of, I  
22 believe, August 7th, 2024.

23          THE COURT: Okay. Anything else?

24          MR. FREEMAN: Nothing from the United States, Your  
25 Honor.

1 MS. HUDDLESTON: Nothing from private plaintiffs, Your  
2 Honor.

3 MR. OVERING: That's all, Your Honor.

4 MS. MESSICK: Thank you.

5 THE COURT: All right. Thank you-all. This was very  
6 helpful. We will reflect on these considerations, and our goal  
7 is to issue an order by the end of the day so that as many days  
8 as exists between now and the registration deadline y'all can  
9 make use of.

10 Okay. Anything else? Thank you. We're adjourned.

11 (Proceedings concluded at 11:10 a.m.)

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1 C E R T I F I C A T E  
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3 I certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript  
4 from the record of proceedings in the above-entitled matter.

5 Dated: 10/16/2024  
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10 Kelli M. Griffin, RPR, CSR

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